

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. X.

QU'APPELLE, N. W. T., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1895.

No. 19.

QU'APPELLE.

R. MOLLOY, Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Qu'Appelle Station, Assn.

A. HOLLINGSHEAD, House, Sign and
Carriage Painter. Graining, Glazing,
Paper Hanging and Kalsomining promptly
executed.

CITY MEAT MARKET. Fresh Meat
of all kinds kept constantly on hand,
lowest prices. W. H. Bell, Proprietor.

D. C. E. CARLTHW, Qu'Appelle, Phy-
sician, Surgeon, Coroner Etc. Grad-
uate Toronto University and Licentiate Col-
lege Physicians and Surgeons, Ont.

WALTER HENDERSON, M.D.C.M.,
Qu'Appelle Station. Graduate of
McGill University, Montreal. Office next
door to Mr. Donnelly's store.

G. S. DAVIDSON, Licensed Auctioneer.
Sole conducted on the shortest notice.
Arrangements can be made at my Office,
or at the Auction Office, Qu'Appelle.

A. D. DICKSON, Barrister, Advocate,
Solicitor, etc.
Office, first door south of the Queen's Hotel,
Qu'Appelle St.

W. M. SMITH, Advocate, Notary Public,
Collections and Real Estate Agent.
Indian Head office at the house of Mr.
Welsh, who will attend to any business
during his absence.

R. JOHNSTON, Qu'Appelle, Assn. In-
surance. Dealer in Canadian and Imported
Heavy Drought Horses, Cattle, and
Sale Stables. First Class Bays. Daily
Stage to Fort Qu'Appelle.

LOOK HERE!

A BARGAIN—TEN TEAMS GOOD
Young Oxen for sale; also one span
choice Cydesdale mares, 10 mch cows and
some young pigs. Apply to J. McMillan,
Qu'Appelle. 19-27

ASTRAY.

CAME ON TO THE PREMISES OF
the undersigned, a chestnut pony
mare, two white hind ends, a white hind
round off fore feet, small star on forehead,
about 3 years old. Owner will please prove
property, pay expenses and take away.
D. P. HARRIS,
19th Sec. 4, T. 17, Range 18 W.

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D. P. HARRIS,
19th Sec. 4, T. 17, Range 18 W.

FOR SALE.

CHOICEST FEED, OATS AND BEAN,
at lowest cash price.
W. H. BELL.

HELP WANTED!

WANTED—Active, honest gentleman
or lady to travel representing established,
reliable house. Salary \$50 monthly, and
traveling expenses, with increase if suited.
Enclose references and send stamped
envelope.

THE DOMINION,
9-19 317 Ontario Building, Chicago

LOST.

ABOUT two weeks ago at Indian Head,
a NOTE for \$120, payable to B. P.
Hadden and James Sherrick. The finder will
please return same as it is of no use to any-
one except the undersigned.
B. P. HADDEN,
Indian Head, N. W. T.

TEACHER WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED FOR THE Mc-
Lean Public School for summer term.
Duties to commence first of April. (Apply
stating experience and salary expected to
Geo. Ross, sec. for trustees. 19-21

TEACHER WANTED.

THIRD CLASS TEACHER WANTED
for Grassmere School District No.
344, N. W. T. (near Qu'Appelle Station).
Duties to commence about April 1st. School
open about seven months. Applications
received up to March 1st. Apply to A.
Webster, sec. stating salary required and ex-
perience. 19-20

TO BE SOLD.

HORSES and Cattle to be sold on
reasonable terms. Apply to
F. R. BLAKENEY,
Sec. 26, T. 17, Range 15.

DEATHS.

CLINTON—At Kenil, on Saturday, Feb. 16,
Harry Clinton, in his 27th year.

CHOICE FLOWERING PLANTS
SPECIALTY IN RETAIL
AND WHOLESALE BUSINESS
J. E. HARRIS
19th Sec. 4, T. 17, Range 18 W.

Say, Steve, which character do
you like best, "Tempest" or "Sun-
shine?"

The Freight Rates

The Qu'Appelle Board of Trade
Interests Itself in Rail-
way Rates.

They Hold That the Figures
Given Show a Very Unjust
Discrimination.

To the Secretary of the Railway
Rates Commission:

The Qu'Appelle Board of Trade
having interested itself in the mat-
ter of the Canadian Pacific Railway
rates, some months ago circulated
over the whole of the Northwest
Territories a petition to the Domini-
on Government, which received
over 3,000 signatures; this alone
will show you the wide-spread
nature of the complaints made in
the West.

Before dealing with the state-
ment enclosed herewith, compiled
by our board and a committee ap-
pointed at a representative public
meeting called by the board, we
beg to most heartily endorse what
has been placed before you by the
people of Manitoba, more especially
that by the Winnipeg Board of
Trade, the Manitoba Government,
the Patrons of Industry (Russell),
and the Wawanesa Farmers' In-
stitute and various others.

We hold that the figures given
show a very unjust discrimination
against the Northwest Territories
by the company. For instance, we
would point out our principal ex-
port—wheat and flour: Qu'Appelle
to Montreal, 1,748 miles, 51 cents
per 100 pounds, as against say
1,600 miles, St. Paul to Boston
(via Soo road), 37 cents per 100
pounds.

When the C. P. R. was built and
bought so heavily with our credit,
money and land, they agreed to take
out our grain at cost, or very little
over, but in the blue book dated
1893, containing report of Inter-
colonial railway to 29th June, 1892,
it is stated that wheat was handled
at nineteen-hundredths of a cent per
ton per mile; even after allowing
a little for this being rather low,
compare it with present C. P. R.
rates, a line which the Government
statistics show to be operated at
least cost per mile of any in the
Dominion. We give this as only
one instance of the many, as to
continue would only be a repetition
of evidence already presented
elsewhere. We also point out the
discrimination between goods going
East and going West, viz., going
East, Qu'Appelle to Montreal, 51
cents; apples coming West, Toronto
to Qu'Appelle, \$1.24.

But the most glaring discrimina-
tion we have to contend with is
local rates on Western Division.
In this connection we would point
out that Winnipeg is our distribut-
ing centre, and that not only was
the prairie section the cheapest to
build, but it is also the cheapest to
operate—even in comparison with
eastern roads—it should, therefore,
have the lowest rates instead of the
highest, which our statement shows
to be the fact.

We specially point out that the
rates on general merchandise, Win-
nipeg to Qu'Appelle, as against
those from the East—about five
times the distance—and not only
that, but that the latter is over the
North Shore section which is ac-
knowledgeed to be the most expensive
to build and operate.

Locally, our shippers have to pay
on flour: Qu'Appelle to Duck Lake
(class 8), 40¢, against Prince
Albert to Qu'Appelle (class 10), 22
cents on lumber (a further distance)
by our importers, and yet lumber is
carried on the Grand Trunk the
same distance, for the eastern ship-
per, at 10 cents; the C. P. R. also
carry flour from Duck Lake to Mon-
treal, 1,902 miles, for 57 cents.
Comments are unnecessary.

It is hardly desirable to further
occupy your time by multiplying

these instances which are innumera-
ble, as we are of the same opinion
as all unbiased people of Manitoba
and the Territories that the case is
already proved beyond a doubt.

As regards individual discrimina-
tion, we are fully aware that large
favoured shippers, more especially
the Ogilvie and Lake of the Woods
Milling companies obtain regularly
a preferential rate, as was proved
before you at Wawanesa (Ogilvie
9 cents against 15 cents regulat-
rate) though we have not the docu-
ments in our possession to prove
same. Another instance, Mr. Kerr,
General Freight Agent, Western
Division, under date of Dec. 16,
1891, gave authority for a rate of
26 cents to D. McMillan & Bro.,
Qu'Appelle to Calgary, on 130
sacks flour and 200 sacks bran,
the regular rate being 30 cents, which
other shippers were then paying.
Winnipeg has also a much cheaper
rate, comparatively speaking, to the
Pacific coast than to Qu'Appelle.

We are also discriminated against
in passenger rates, especially locally,
as there is only a first-class rate.
In this regard we would say that
while a first-class ticket from Win-
nipeg to Vancouver costs \$45, one
from Regina to Vancouver, 355
miles less, costs \$56, with similar
conditions of rates throughout.

Respecting free passes we are not
in a position to give any definite
evidence, as we cannot produce the
passes or quote authority for their
being issued, but we consider that
your report to the Government on
discrimination of the C. P. R. will
not be complete till it is embellished
by a complete list (sworn to) of
those given and the reasons there-
for.

We also point out that express
rates of the C. P. R. are simply ex-
orbitant, amounting in many in-
stances to more than the goods are
worth. The rate from Toronto to
Qu'Appelle is \$8.25 per 100 lbs.,
and Winnipeg to Qu'Appelle is \$3
per 100 lbs.

In conclusion, we would empha-
size the important fact that the
transportation charges to the North-
west have been a dead weight on
the progress and development of the
country, and that a radical change
in freight rates would add to the
general prosperity of the country
at large and the railway included.

Statements of Qu'Appelle Board of Trade re
Freight Rates on the Canadian Pacific
Railway, with comparisons.

Distance	From	To	Rate c. l.
1,748	Qu'Appelle	Montreal	51c.
1,748	Qu'Appelle	Duck Lake	40c.
1,902	Duck Lake	Montreal	57c.
472	Qu'Appelle	Cluny	29c.
2,198	Cluny	Montreal	55c.
451	Qu'Appelle	Gleichen	27c.
2,249	Gleichen	Montreal	55c.
516	Qu'Appelle	Calgary	39c.
324	Winnipeg	Qu'Appelle	24c.
324	Toronto	Montreal	15c.
1,145	Qu'Appelle	Vancouver	55c.

Distance	From	To	Rate c. l.
1,748	Qu'Appelle	Montreal	51c.
1,294	Calgary	Port Arthur	29c.
791	Qu'Appelle	Minneapolis	24c.
2,254	Calgary	Montreal	55c.
1,922	Duck Lake	Montreal	57c.
1,620	St. Paul	Boston via Soo	37c.

LOCAL MILEAGE TABLE, GRAIN AND FLOUR.

Distance	From	To	Rate c. l.
50	C. P. R. Tarif 269, class 8	Belleville	11c.
50	G. T. R. A. H. 12	Belleville	5c.
120	C. P. R., Tarif 269	Belleville	15c.
120	Belleville to Montreal		7c.
210	C. P. R. Tarif 269	Belleville	19c.
205	From Toronto to Belleville		12c.

RATES ON CLASSES 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
From Winnipeg to Qu'Appelle, 324 miles,
1st 26c., 2nd 21c., 3rd 16c., 4th 10c., 5th
4c.
From Toronto to Qu'Appelle, 1,745 miles,
all rail, 1st \$2.60, 2nd \$1.92, 3rd \$1.84, 4th
\$1.28, 5th \$1.12.
Montreal same as Toronto; 1,745 miles.

Distance	From	To	Rate c. l.
324	Winnipeg	Qu'Appelle	24c.
1,748	Montreal	Qu'Appelle	51c.
1,425	do	Winnipeg	14c.
324	Callander	Belleville	28c.

A difference in all to Winnipeg and re-
shipments to Qu'Appelle of 25 cents per
100 lbs.

Distance	From	To	Rate c. l.
1,145	Qu'Appelle	Vancouver	\$1.50
324	do	Winnipeg	45c.
1,646	do	Toronto	1.24

Distance	From	To	Rate c. l.
324	Winnipeg	Qu'Appelle	24c.
421	Stratford	Montreal	25c.
1,745	Toronto	Qu'Appelle	1.24

Distance	From	To	Rate c. l.
273	Maple Creek	Qu'Appelle	\$56.00
273	Qu'Appelle	Maple Creek	112.00

Distance	From	To	Rate c. l.
324	Winnipeg	Qu'Appelle	24c.
240	Prince Albert	do	22c.
255	Peterboro	Montreal	10c.

450	Little Falls	Wawanesa	16c.
457	Rat Portage	Qu'Appelle	30c.
1,145	Vancouver	do	50c.
1,469	do	Winnipeg	50c.
do	do	Russell	62c.
do	do	Niagara w.b.9	75c.

Distance	From	To	Rate c. l.
324	Qu'Appelle	Winnipeg	57c.
323	Callander	Belleville	44c.

Distance	From	To	Rate c. l.
324	Qu'Appelle	Winnipeg	74c.
323	Callander	Belleville	44c.

Distance	From	To	Rate c. l.
324	Qu'Appelle	Winnipeg	57c.
323	Callander	Belleville	31c.

Distance	From	To	Rate c. l.
324	Qu'Appelle	Winnipeg	74c.
323	Callander	Belleville	44c.

Exhibit, Joyner and Ekington, attached
to cart from mill rolls, way bill No. 20,801,
for 2,602, September 15, 1893, Qu'Appelle
to Winnipeg, 38 cents per 100 lbs.
August 30, 1894, same goods four mill
rolls, car No. 19,404, way bill 345, charged
38 cents per 100 lbs.
The above goods were sent for repairs on
two occasions and charged different rates.
All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. S. JOYNER, president;
D. H. McDONALD, secretary;
JOHN NICHOLAS,
H. E. JOYNER.

Correspondence.

Our columns are open to all for the dis-
cussion of public questions. Personalities
will not be permitted. We do not hold our-
selves responsible for the opinions expressed
by correspondents.

Di il Vero Effronteral il Diavolo.

To the Editor THE PROGRESS.

SIR,—Querist, in last issue states
that Senator Perley was abused by
W. J. Gibbens. If demanding that
Senator Perley should leave the
pool room was abuse, I must plead
guilty, for I certainly tried my best
to have him put out; and I still
maintain I had a right to do so.
As for the part referring to patience,
virtue, volcanic eruptions, quietness,
etc., all I can say is it proves that
Querist was not there, as the trouble
commenced at the opening of the
pool, and at that time there were
only nine gentlemen in the room,
and as gentlemen would scorn to
state an untruth of course Querist
could not have been present. It is
very foolish to write on hearsay
evidence, but I feel kindly disposed
towards him and suggest that his
friends present him with a cap, but
to make the gift appropriate, the
"bell" should go with it.

W. J. GIBBENS.

To the Editor of THE PROGRESS.

SIR,—In answer to the letter
signed "Querist," I wish to inform
him that I most distinctly and
emphatically deny having influenced
or persuaded Henry Klyne to vote
against his own inclinations, also
that I would feel extremely obliged
to Querist if he will kindly prove
his assertions, and to caution him
that it is just as well to be sure of
facts before he rushes to conclusions,
as I merely took said Henry Klyne
to vote at the request of a friend,
where his vote was challenged and
sworn, though, like the preceding
voter, he was not sworn on the
Bible. With reference to the state-
ment what does the son deserve?
"Echo" answers the charge should
be proved or else publicly with-
drawn. I would ask "Querist" to
use his own name instead of a nom
de plume.

JAMES GIBBENS.

Abernethy, Feb. 19th, 1895.

To Correspondents.

Correspondents will please bear
in mind that brevity is the soul of
wit; also, that all matter which
they wish to appear must reach this
office not later than Tuesday morn-
ing, before the day of publication.
We are compelled to hold over
several communications on account
of the above conditions not being
complied with. Our anonymous
correspondent from Wrayburn will
please understand that his name
must be attached before his letter
can be published—not necessarily
for publication, but as a guarantee
of good faith.

Catarth Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes
One short puff of the breath through the
Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr.
Agnew's Catarth Powder, diffuses this Powder
over the surface of the nasal passages. Pain
less and delightful to use, it relieves instantly
and permanently cures Catarth, Hay Fever,
Cold, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis
and Deafness. 60 cents. At C. E. Carthens

Indian Head Items

Masquerade Carnival a Great
Success—Some Quaint and
Curious Costumes.

The "Waggle" of Summer's
Skirts Provokes Much
Merriment.

Caretaker Mitchell had prepared
an excellent sheet of ice to meet the
requirements of the skaters who
intended to take part in the carnival
last Thursday. The evening, com-
paratively speaking, was mild and a
large attendance resulted. Charac-
ter and costume were in every
variety. In the case of the ladies
it must have taxed both ingenuity
and skill to produce the harmonious
yet unique combinations which in
instances were worn, and the duties
of the judges were by no means
light in awarding prizes. Naturally
interest centered in the match be-
tween four ladies and four picked
members of the curling club. The
latter were "not in it" from start to
finish. It is assumed that the cos-
tume representing Summer will be
extensively copied on Indian Head
streets during the warmer months.
The inimitable "waggle" of Sum-
mer's skirts provoked much merrim-
ent. "So true to life," quothed
the men. "A shameful burlesque,"
will be the ladies' verdict.

"Oh, had some power the gifle give us,
To see chuckles as others see us!"

COSTUMES—LADIES.

Misses B. Johnstone, Crossing Sweeper;
A. MacKay, Lady Student; E. Lee, Sun-
flower; Florence Skinner, Sailor Lass; L.
Wideman, Britannia; — MacKay, Joan of
Arc; Ma Boyd, Clowness; Blanche Boyd, Red
Riding Hood; Alma Edwards, Flower Girl;
Jessie Skinner, Fairy; Ester Boyd, Winter;
— Crawford, Vivandiere; Mary Harvey, Bat;
Maggie Brown, Vanity Fair; Maggie Harvey,
Queen of Fairies.

Meddies T. T. Grummett, Black Dia-
mond; A. G. Orchard, Samantha Allan; A.
Davidson, Jingle Bell Chewing Gum.

GENTLEMEN.

Messrs W. Crawford, Knight Templar;
H. H. Campkin, Courtier; R. MacKay, Com-
tes; 14th Century; W. H. Lee, Negro
Trapper; D. G. Mackay, Southern Planter;
Leslie Brown, Robin Hood; Willie Brown,
Clown; Walter Osmont, Jester; J. Hastings,
His Satanic Majesty; J. Donnelly, Clown;
A. W. Sherwood, Knave of Hearts; Robert
Johnstone, Bear; H. A. Lott (Kenil), Hard
Times; W. T. Johnstone, Looking Backward;
A. G. Orchard, Buns; R. Grant, Clown; T.
Donnelly, Professor; A. Stranger, Pig; Ernie
Brown, Milk Maid; E. Swift, Student; H.
Osmont, Nurse Girl; A. G. Orchard, Jewish
Ally; — Church, Highlander; T. Butter-
worth, Cricketer; J. E. Grindrod, Clown; B.
Johnstone, Knave of Diamonds.

Mr. G. Thompson, Summer.
"T. H. Bunting, Bridget.
"M. Robinson, Molly.
"A. J. Osmont, Sweet Sixteen.

vs.
Mr. J. B. Swift, Yankee.
"W. Sterling, Highlander.
"J. Mitchell, Sambo.
"W. L. Watt, Bro. Gardiner.

Prizes were awarded to the following:
Best ladies' costume, Miss Crawford; best
lady skater, Miss E. Lee; best girl costume,
Miss MacKay; best boy costume, Mr. D. G.
MacKay; best boy skater, Leslie Brown; best
comic (Bear), R. Johnston; best comic, special
(Manager of Bear), J. E. Grindrod.

An informal meeting of the
citizens, held Monday night, to dis-
cuss the practicability of obtaining a
greater amount of work performed
this year than has been in the past
on the roads through town, it was
decided to ask each person assessed
for property in Indian Head to com-
municate his statute labor by a cash
payment. The amount realized is
to be placed in the common fund.
Financial assistance sought from
the municipality and the appoint-
ment of Mr. A. M. McLane, as road
commissioner, urged. Then every
energy will be directed towards
local improvement. A step in the
right direction, and the promoter of
the scheme, Mr. A. M. McLane, is
to be congratulated on his aim.
That which should be done by con-
centrated public action should no
longer be left to private enterprise.
So great was the interest manifested,
that all present offered to subscribe
an equal amount over and above
the sum commuted if the council
would only back up the scheme.

H. H. Campkin, who recently
severed his connection with E. J.

Brooks, has opened an office in the
new brick block and will direct his
attention in future towards fire and
life insurance, auditing accounts
and nursery agencies of various
natures, which have been entrusted
to him by eastern houses. Mr.
Campkin's business ability is recog-
nized. His record, won through a
series of years by upright and
courtly dealing with the public
in his capacity as business manager
of the late G. P. Murray, then with
Brooks, is unassailable. His hand
can be traced in every popular
effort tending to promote the wel-
fare of Indian Head. Alert, vigorous
in private and public enterprise,
and with every confidence in this
district, Mr. Campkin is a really
valuable citizen and his endeavor
to establish himself in his new venture
should meet with every encourage-
ment.

A meeting of the local organiza-
tion of the Liberal-Conservative
Association was held in the Town
Hall on Saturday. Vice-president
Stephens occupied the chair. A
revision of the membership roll and
appointment of committees to obtain
increased membership was the ex-
tent of the business done.

Jas. Wallace, representative of
the Canada Life Insurance Co., ar-
rived on Saturday. During his
stay he was the guest of Mr. Craw-
ford, in whose employ he was some
four or five years ago.

Miss May Bonnycastle, Saltoun,
is visiting Mrs. W. B. McCoun.

Kenil.

We are sorry to chronicle the
death of our young friend Harry
Clinton, who died on the 16th inst.,
at 1 o'clock, a.m., at the residence
of Mr. Leslie Hubbs. He had poor
health for about a year. When he
came to this country last August he
had great hopes of recovery,
which he never gave up until the
very last. A short service was con-
ducted by the Rev. Mr. Burrows, of
Wolsley, at the house, after which
the body was accompanied by a
very large procession to the Kenil
cemetery. We sympathize with
the friends in their sad bereave-
ment. On Sunday, 24th, a mem-
orial service will be preached at the
Kenil church by Rev. J. T. Small.

Mr. H. A. Lott is quite an expert
on snowshoes. He has quite a
trail in one direction. I think there
must be some attraction that way.

Some of our spirited young men
visited the carnival at Indian Head
on the 14th, which they say proved
a great success.

Mr. A. Perley, of Wolsley, is on
the Plains visiting friends. There
seems to be quite an attraction up
here for Arthur.

The quarterly services were held
in the Kenil church on Sunday,
17th, by the Rev. Mr. Burrows of
Wolsley.

Mr. Brock Dayman was presented
with a young son lately. Good
crops next year, Brock.

Abernethy Affairs.

Mr. W. Burton, Sr., has disposed
of his property in the Lorie dis-
trict, where he has been engaged in
mixed farming, having purchased
the northeast half of section 15,
20, 21, which is a valuable
property and decidedly in the wheat
belt. He intends to devote his time
and efforts in the future to the pro-
duction of No. 1 hard.

Mr. Fred. Pinder, of the Pearl
Creek Ranch company, Pheasant
Hills, paid Abernethy a flying visit.
Fred is completely clothed in buck-
skin. He is a fine specimen of the
wild and woolly westerner and
looks as if he would never grow
old.

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Is Published Every Thursday
At THE PROGRESS PRINTING OFFICE, in the
Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, Canada.
The rates for our advertising space by
contract are as follows:

	One	One	Three	One
	column	column	months	year
One column	\$6.00	\$8.00	\$15.00	\$50.00
Half column	4.00	6.00	12.00	40.00
Quarter column	3.00	5.00	8.00	30.00
Three inches	2.00	4.00	7.00	25.00
Two inches	1.50	3.00	5.00	20.00

Business cards \$1.00 per month payable
quarterly.

The above rates do not apply to auction
sales, entertainments, tenders, meetings,
legal notices, or anything of a transitory
nature. Transient advertisements, 10 cents
per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each
additional insertion. Yearly advertisements
allowed to be changed monthly, if offered
\$1.00 will be charged for each additional
change.

Business locals, 50 cents for first twenty,
five words, 2 cents for each additional word.
The publisher reserves the right to refuse
to insert advertisements of a questionable
or objectionable character.

Subscription price: \$1.00 per annum, in
advance; if not paid for in advance, \$1.50
will be charged. Single copies 5 cents.
A liberal commission will be allowed to
parties who are willing to act as agents for
us. Write for terms.

Address,
THE QU'APPELLE PRINTING AND
PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED,
Qu'Appelle, Assin.

FREDERICK BELL, Manager.

THURSDAY, FEB. 21, 1896.

SEED GRAIN.

The Grit press must be in very
difficult straits to find some subject
to use as an election cry against the
Government. Their latest is the
granting of seed grain to those ab-
solutely in want, stigmatising it as
an election dodge. Was ever any-
thing so puerile? It is hard to be-
lieve that any sensible person could
entertain such an idea even for a
moment. It is some a satisfaction
to know that their ideas are enter-
tained by those who for the most
part reside at a distance. Anyone
in the district—Grit or Conserva-
tive—would know that it was an
absolute necessity on the part of
the Government to grant this relief,
or otherwise cause a stampede from
the affected districts. Grits and
Conservatives have been relieved
alike without any distinction, and
why it should be put down as an
election dodge is a little difficult to
understand. One thing we are
sure of is, that the Government
action is endorsed at all events in
the Qu'Appelle district, if the
unanimous resolution passed on
Saturday last by the South Qu'-
Appelle Agricultural Society is of
any use as evidence of its being so.

MANITOBA SCHOOL CASE.

In the Judicial Committee of the
Privy Council judgment has been
given in an appeal, "Brophy and
others vs. the Attorney-General of
Manitoba," from a judgment of
the Supreme Court of Canada. The
question really at issue was that of
the legality of a Public Schools Act
passed by the Manitoba Legislature
in 1890, establishing an undenom-
inational system of education,
which, it was contended, prejudi-
cially affected the rights of the
Roman Catholic minority in the
province under a system of de-
nominational education previously
existing. Their Lordships were of
opinion that the act did so pre-
judicially affect the rights and
privileges of the Roman Catholics;
that an appeal to the Governor-
General in Council was admissible;
and that the Governor-General in
Council had power to make remedial
orders, but the particular course to
be pursued must be determined by
the authorities to whom it had been
committed by statute. The system
of education embodied in the act of
1890 no doubt commended itself to
the great majority of the inhabitants
of the province. All legitimate
ground of complaint would be re-
moved if that system were supplanted
by provisions which would
remove the grievance on which the
appeal was founded.

Kenlis Cullings.

On the 21st ult., Rev. A. W.
Ross, President of Conference, de-
livered his lecture, "Ten Years
Among the Indians" to a large and
delighted audience in the school
house here. After the lecture a
pleasant diversion occurred when

the chairman, at the request of the
audience, called Mr. J. W. Miller,
of Rose Valley, formerly of Kenlis,
to the front and presented him with
the following address:

Mr. J. W. Miller:

DEAR SIR AND BRO.—We, your old-time
neighbors of Pleasant Plains, being desir-
ous of expressing our respect for you as a
man, our esteem for you as a neighbor and
our love for you as a friend and brother, de-
sire you to accept this Bible and the accom-
panying copy of S. S. Notes as a slight
token of the kindly feeling of the whole
neighborhood towards yourself and your
esteemed wife.

During your sojourn among us, you have
always shown yourself a man of principle,
courteous and obliging as a neighbor, and
always ready to lend a helpful hand in either
public or private life.

We feel that in your removal the neigh-
borhood loses an intelligent citizen, the
church a faithful worker; but we are con-
soled in that our loss is to others a gain.

We hope that you will be followed by Our
Father's blessing, and that in days to come,
as you look upon these gifts, you will cher-
ish them, not for their intrinsic worth, but
as souvenirs of the pleasant times we have
spent together.

Signed on behalf of the neighborhood,
Geo. ANDERSON,
and others.

Mr. Miller was completely taken
by surprise and replied briefly,
thanking his friends for their marks
of esteem which would always re-
mind him of the many pleasant
hours spent among his old neigh-
bors.

THE MARKETS.

Wheat—Wheat markets have been mostly
dull and uneventful this week, with only
moderate changes in prices.

Local wheat—The situation continues
very dull in Manitoba owing to the very
small quantity of wheat being marketed by
farmers. The little coming in at country
markets usually brings 50c per bushel,
though as high as 55c has been paid to
farmers at some points.

Flour—Locally there is no change. Sales to
local trade by millers are made at \$1.65 pat-
ents, and \$1.85 bakers, delivered to city
dealers, with a discount of 5c per sack for
cash.

Butter—Dealers were asking 14c for the
packages of selected. Medium and low
grades unsaleable. Business all round, flat.
Cheese—Dealers are selling at 11c per lb.
Eggs—Fresh, 18c; lined, 17c; old lined,
16c.

Lard—We quote pure, \$1.25 for 25-
pound pails and \$1.50 for 50-pound pails;
compound at \$1.75 per 20-pound pail com-
pound in 3 and 5 pound tins, 56c per case of
60 pounds. Pure lard in 5, 10 and 15
pound tins, quoted at \$6.50 per case of 60
pounds; tins 5c lb.

Poultry—Poultry continues very dull and
hard to sell. Chickens have sold at 5c, and
ducks at 6c. Geese are quoted at 7 to 8c,
and turkeys 9 to 10c.

Hay—Loose hay on the street market is
selling at about 25c per ton; baled hay, 34c
per ton delivered here.

Live stock—There is beginning to be some
little inquiry for live stock from local butch-
ers. Cattle are rather firmer and would
bring 3c for good butchers' if wanted. Noth-
ing has been done in sheep since last fall,
but two or three carloads would now be
taken at about 3c per lb., live weight. Hogs
have brought 3 1/2c steadily for average
packers.

OUR LOCAL MARKET.

Wheat, 48 to 50c; little offering. Oats,
wholesale 50c, retail 40c, per bushel. Bran,
80c, per 100 lbs., 51c per ton. Flour—Hun-
garian, \$2.25; Strong Bakers, 82c per sack
of 95 lbs. Beef per side, 43c; joints, 10c;
Pork, 54c, per 100 lbs.; 8 to 12c, per lb.,
according to choice. Mutton, 10 to 15c;
per lb.; per carcass, 10c. White fish, 5c
for quantities; 8c, per lb. Potatoes, 75c
per bushel. Cabbage, 14c, per lb. Onions
4 lbs. for 5c. Hay, 24 to 35c per ton.
Butter, 15c, per lb. Cheese, 12c per lb.
Eggs 20c per doz.

New Patents.

The following list of United
States patents, granted to Canadian
inventors Jan. 15th, 22nd and 29th,
1895, is reported for this paper by
James Sangster, Patent Attorney,
Buffalo, N.Y.

Machine for capping cans, Charles
K. Austin, New Westminster, Canada.

Horse detaching device, Alexander
Barbitt, Toronto, assignor to J. N.
Barbitt, Buckeye, Iowa.

Roller bearing, Pierre Dansereau,
Montreal, Canada.

Machine for beaming warps,
Horace C. Farrar, assignor of two-
thirds to G. H. Winegar, Oakland,
Me., and T. P. Curtis, Newton,
Mass.

Apparatus for steaming and
sponging cloth, Robert C. Moran,

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.—Distress-
ing Kidney and Bladder diseases
relieved in six hours by the "NEW
GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY
CURE." This new remedy is a great
surprise and delight to physicians
on account of its exceeding prompt-
ness in relieving pain in the bladder,
kidneys, back and every part of the
urinary passages in male or female.
It relieves retention of water and

assignor of one-half to A. L. Coutt's
and R. B. Robinson, Sherbrooke,
Canada.

Trolley catcher, Martin V. B.
Nichols, and J. A. Fraser, Port
Arthur, Canada.

Adjustable lag holder, John H.
Thamer, Roseville, Canada.

Sash fastener, William Bentley,
Lethbridge, Canada.

Machine for preparing shade
cloth, Wm. P. Cole, Montreal, Can-
ada.

Carriage spring, Thomas B. Dows-
ley, Owen Sound, Canada.

Life saving guard for cars, Wil-
liam T. Lacom, Toronto, Canada.

Lubricator, Geo. W. Mitchell,
Lunenburg, Canada.

Shipping device for bricks, Thos.
Parker, assignor of three-fourths to
J. D. Wright, F. F. Stuart, and A.
M. Colquhoun, Toronto, Canada.

Reference book holder, William
A. Phillips, Listowel, Canada.

Automatic fire escape and elevator,
John Youngson, Hamilton, Canada.

Pipe or hose coupling, William
G. Trethewey and R. H. Brett,
Mission City, Canada.

Apology.

To Charles Hill,
Qu'Appelle Station.

I herely tender to you my apology
for the language used by me at a
meeting held at Egg Lake on Dec.
19th, 1894, in which I made certain
statements affecting your conduct in
your candidature for councillor.

WM. STEWART.

McLean, Feb. 16th, 1895.

AT A NEWSBOY'S FUNERAL.

How His Companions Remembered Him
and His Mother Also.

It was one of the solemn days
along the alley, for another newsboy
had died.

He had not been a prominent mem-
ber of the "push" and had earned
no title. If he had achieved distinc-
tion in any way, he might have been
called "Rubber Neck," "Hot Foot"
or "Sleep Out."

They had known him as Freddie.
He had been accustomed to stand in
line rather meekly and endure more
than his share of the pushing and
scuffling. His bundle of papers was
never very large, and as he wasn't
tall enough to talk loudly and
"boss" around he was never prop-
erly respected in the alley until he
died.

Then a heavy grief settled on the
colony, and "Bootsy" Thompson
went about with a wrinkled brow
and was ready to chastise any young-
ster who seemed to be cheerful.

It was suddenly remembered that
Freddie had always been "on the
square," that he had never gone
camping on another "kid's" corner,
and some recalled the affecting cir-
cumstance that he dropped in his
last "nick" to help buy flowers
when "Tanny" was killed by the cab-
le car.

They had seen him around only a
week before, and it was within the
last two days they had heard that
he was very sick.

When a newsboy dies, his com-
rades hold a meeting. Instead of im-
itating the conspicuous example of
their elders and passing resolutions,
they go down into their pockets and
make up a fund.

They held a meeting at 3:30 in the
afternoon. After the spokesman had
announced the news of Freddie's
death he said that every "kid" would
be expected to "come down." Then
the hats were passed, and there was
a steady jingle of red and white
coin. A committee to count up re-
ported that \$7.13 had been contrib-
uted, at which some of the thought-
less ones were inclined to yell, for-
getting that the occasion was one of
sorrow. "Overcoat," "Hawkey" and
"Cocoanut Charley" were appointed
to buy the floral tribute and take it
to Freddie's home on the West Side.

Next morning the three members
of the committee and a large box
wrapped in white paper came into
the office of the man who was re-
garded as the supreme authority of
the newsboy army. He was the
court of last resort in all "scraps,"
and a good man to be "next to." So
they brought the tribute around to
show it to him.

He untied the string and lifted the
lid. Within the box was a huge clus-
ter of pink roses with waxen leaves
and wire stems, wreathed about by
stiff hand painted leaves.

"Why, these are artificial flow-
ers," said he, and he began to laugh.

The committee was silent and ap-
parently offended. Then "Hawkey"
spoke up: "We got fake flowers be-
cause dey was cheaper, but de're all
right, and de kid wouldn't know de
difference. We t'ought dey was
partly enough."

"What makes this peculiar smell?"
The flowers gave out a peculiar alco-
holic odor.

"Dat's perfumery. Fake flowers
ain't got no smell, so we sprinkled a
little perfumery on."

If the man at the desk had follow-
ed his inclinations, he would have

roared with laughter. But he had
too much feeling.

"That's very nice, boys," said he,
replacing the lid. "Freddie's mother
will be glad that you remembered
him. That's right. You give her the
money that's left. Don't sprinkle
any more cologne on the flowers.
They have enough now."

Then he followed them to the win-
dow and smiled to see them trot
happily away.

"After all," he said, "it doesn't
make any difference."

In the afternoon, when the alley
delegation saw the hearse drive away
from the little house, the waxen flow-
ers with the wire stems lay on the
top of the coffin.—Chicago Record.

WARNING.

\$100 REWARD!

We are informed that unscrupulous dealers
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plugs of inferior tobacco, representing them
to be the genuine

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The genuine plug is stamped with the letters
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A reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS
will be given to anyone for information lead-
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Northwest Territories, Judicial District of
Western Assiniboia, to wit:

By virtue of a Writ of Execution issued
out of the Supreme Court of the
Northwest Territories Judicial District of
Western Assiniboia, at the suit of John
Labatt and to me directed against the lands
of Thomas Malcolm, I have seized and
taken into execution the following lands,
namely: The northeast quarter of section
twenty-eight (28), in township seventeen
(17), in range thirteen (13), west of the sec-
ond (2nd) meridian, in the Northwest Ter-
ritories, which I shall expose for sale on
Saturday, the thirteenth day of April, 1895,
at my office, in the court house, Regina, at
the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

JAMES H. EENSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Regina, Jan. 11, 1895.

17-25

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.—
South American Rheumatic Cure for
Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically
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business enterprise; but is a journal
always free to espouse, criticize or con-
demn the cause or contention of any
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LIVE STOCK

NORTH AND SOUTH.
A Jack From Each Side of Mason and Dixon's Line.

There has been some dispute as to whether the north, if it tried, could equal the south in jack and mule breeding.



NORTHERN JACK.

The two jacks in the illustration might be twin brothers, so nearly alike are they, yet one is an Illinois product, the other a Mississippi one.

The northern animal is 4 years old and 14 hands high. He is a quick traveler. He is catalogued as a "black jack, 14 hands high, mostly points." His sire was an imported Spanish jack, his dam a pure bred Kentucky jennet.

The southern jack does not seem to have quite such long ears, but in all other points of physique he is fully up to his northern brother. He, too, is a



SOUTHERN JACK.

black jack with mostly points. His sire was a large Spanish jack. He is not so tall as the northern specimen, being only 13 hands high, but he has nimble action and a long, muscular body.

About "Cottonseed Feed"

Within the past year a new feeding stuff called "cottonseed feed" has been quite extensively advertised. This feed purports to be a mixture of one part cottonseed meal and five parts of cotton hulls by weight and is sold in carlots at \$11.50 per ton in bulk. It is especially recommended for fattening purposes, but is also claimed to give good results in the production of milk and butter.

In a bulletin the Pennsylvania experiment station gives the results of some experiments carried out to test the value of this feed. The feed has been examined as to its chemical composition, its digestibility and its actual feeding value for dairy cows. The results of these experiments were, in brief, as follows:

The chemical composition was found, on the whole, to correspond very well to the composition claimed for the feed. Its digestibility was comparatively low, the total amount of digestible food present in the feed being somewhat less than in clover or timothy hay and somewhat greater than that found in good corn fodder, although the proportion of protein is considerably higher than that in either corn fodder or timothy. At the price named a pound of digestible food in the cottonseed feed was found to cost about 24 per cent more than in timothy or clover hay and 20 per cent more than in corn.

Two experiments were made with dairy cows to test its value as a feed for milk and butter. In the first experiment a ration of cottonseed feed and bran produced 18 per cent less milk and 10 per cent less butter than one of corn fodder, mixed hay, cornmeal and cottonseed meal containing the same amount of dry matter. The estimated net profit per cow per day was 17 per cent less on the cottonseed feed ration than on the hay and fodder ration. In the second experiment a ration of cottonseed feed, bran and Buffalo gluten meal produced 15 per cent less milk and 6 per cent less butter than a ration of clover hay, cornmeal, bran and Buffalo gluten meal, containing 24 pounds more grain and three-fourths of a pound more coarse fodder. The net profit per day and head in this case was 4 per cent less on the clover hay ration than on the cottonseed feed ration, but it is probable that the cows on the clover hay ration were somewhat overfed.

The general conclusion drawn from these investigations is that cottonseed feed is too expensive in proportion to the amount of food which it contains to successfully compete on equal terms with ordinary dairy feeds at average prices.

Clydesdale Association Prizes Awarded.

The American Clydesdale association has instituted a fashion that may well be imitated. It last year offered three prizes of \$50, \$30 and \$20 for the first, second and third best essays on the Clydesdale horse. The essays were of unusual merit. John A. Craig of Madison, Wis., won first prize; Mrs. Will Rockwood of Flint, Mich., second, and W. W. Hunter of Buffalo, Pa., third. The essays will be published in the next volume of the American Clydesdale studbook.

Making baby beef has not yet become popular. Most steers sent to market are 2 years old and over. But the making of baby beef, rightly managed, would undoubtedly pay.

VERY SOUND COMMON SENSE.

Germany Had Real Reason to Restrict American Cattle.

The fact is that no people on earth are so careful as to what they put down their gullets as the Germans. Their government is paternal enough to enforce the strictest laws against the sale of unwholesome and adulterated food products of every kind. We are too "democratic" on this side to pay any attention to the adulterators of food products who are swindling and poisoning us fairly at their will. Germany for years scheduled our pork because it was not inspected for trichina, as all German pork is before allowed on the market. We blustered about in a manner quite in keeping with our reputation on the other side and charged "discrimination," "protection to German producers" and all such stuff, but had not the sense to institute an inspection of our own so that we could guarantee the wholesomeness of our products to a people who eat pork half raw. Finally, after The Gazette had preached such inspection for years, it was instituted, and immediately the German barrier against our pork fell. The fatherland has scheduled our cattle, and again the cry goes up of retaliation against us. The weaklings who utter this cry do not seem to know that if Germany had wanted to retaliate she would first have attacked our pork and not our beef. Our exports of cattle and beef are comparatively insignificant. As a matter of fact, the German "tricks" have found some disease in our cattle. They would not dare declare it if they had not. What this disease is we do not know. We are certain it is not pleuro. It is not claimed to be. Possibly it is Texas fever, as they say. If so, they simply have yet to learn thoroughly the nature of this peculiar disease, for it will not harm them. Now comes the warning about the zinc in dried fruits. No man wants to take zinc into his stomach in unknown quantities, and the German government was doing its duty by its people in discovering the presence of the harmful mineral in the dried fruits which we send abroad.

The remedy is that suggested by our counsel—greater care and honesty in the preparation of our export food products. It is rank folly to yell "retaliation" and urge President Cleveland to use the big club in his hands in return. If pure and wholesome products are sent abroad, we shall hear nothing of such complaints. We have almost eternally ruined our reputation for export cheese by sending over the abominable axle grease "filled" cheese and the car wheel "white cake." That our seeds are adulterated does not admit of dispute. On the floor of the senate Mr. Paddock made such an exposure of the adulteration of seed stuffs and drugs in this country as should have startled the nation into a exterminating whirlwind of investigation and these thieves, but the pure food bill still slumbers in the committee room, put to sleep by judicious lobbying.—The Rural New Yorker.

Read and Feed.

Keep your horses well and clean, particularly the inside of the collar and saddle, as the perspiration, if allowed to dry up, will cause irritation and produce sores.

The collar should fit closely, with sufficient space at the bottom to admit your hand. A collar too small obstructs the breathing, while one too large will creep and draw the shoulders into an unnatural position, thus obstructing the circulation.

Never allow your horse to stand on hot, fermenting manure, as this will soften the hoofs and bring on diseases of the feet, nor permit the old litter to lie under the manger, as the gases will irritate his lungs as well as his eyes.

Do not keep the hay over the stable, as the gases from the manure and the breath of the animal will make it unwholesome.

Kindness will do more than brutality. Therefore do not use harsh language to your horse or lash, beat or kick him. Bear in mind that he is every intelligent and sensitive, a willing servant, and deserving of your kindest treatment and thought.

Remember that horses are more vicious by cruel treatment; that more horses are lame from bad shoeing than from all other causes; that a careless application of the whip has blinded many horses; that more fall from weariness than from any other cause; and that no animal should ever be struck upon the head.—Massachusetts Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Live Stock Notes.

Breed more size and more quality into the carriage and coach horse.

Mix your animals' rations scientifically and weigh them carefully. Nothing is more important in mixing foods for live stock than to mix them by weight.

Timothy hay is poor stuff for cow feed. Clover hay is the thing.

When you buy new hogs, sheep or cattle, turn them into a pen or yard by themselves until you ascertain whether they have not some infectious disease. This precaution is especially necessary now when European governments pretend that we have swine plague and pleuro-pneumonia among our live stock.

After you have shown animals at fairs quarantine them to themselves awhile after bringing them home. It is easy to catch contagious diseases among your live stock at fairs.

In some counties in Iowa half the wheat crop will this year be fed to stock. In the northwestern states the whir of the steel wheat crusher is heard in the land.

Where your ewes are insufficiently sheltered from cold, breed them so that they will lamb in April or May.

Keep the breeding ewes in good condition. Many ewes are lost by having them start in to winter in poor condition. Such ewes, when they themselves do not die, produce dead or weakly lambs.



BRIE CHEESE.

How to Make and Cure It as They Do in Europe.

One of the finest, if not the finest, and most popular of all the soft cured cheeses made in Europe is that known as the Brie. This is made in the rich valleys of Normandy, where the rivers Seine and Loire, between the soil is covered with the finest grasses, and the occupation of the farmers has been from time immemorial the manufacture of cheeses of the highest quality. It is a soft, rich cheese, whether made, as it is, from the pure, whole milk, with all the cream, or of milk half skimmed, or of wholly skimmed milk. The first two qualities are so nearly alike, as a result of the skillful curing, that it is often impossible to distinguish one from the other in appearance or flavor. The third quality is made for the convenience of the poorer people, so numerous in European countries and so different necessarily in their habits of life as to be distinguished as a class, and thus provided for as a special matter of business.

The method of manufacture is the same for all three kinds, as it is in the curing that the variety is differentiated. The milk, being strained in the usual manner, is placed in suitable vessels, and at once the rennet is added and thoroughly stirred through the milk. This intimate mixture is important, as it regulates the formation of the curd in the shortest time, and thus has an effect on the quality of the cheese. Moreover, it has the effect of producing an evenness in the curing, so that the cheese is all of the same softness of texture, color and flavor. This indeed applies to all kinds of cheese and is a matter that should be considered by makers of cheese of every kind and under all circumstances.

The quantity of rennet added is such as to make the curd in sometimes between one and two hours, thus giving a somewhat firm curd, which is dipped out of the vats by means of a conical sieve which strains out the whey, and is at once placed in the molds. These are mere hoops of wood about 8 inches high and 15 in diameter, but having an extra width loosely fitted on the top, so that space is given for the curd to shrink in the drying and leaving the cheese of the full thickness of the three inches. As soon as the cheeses are sufficiently firm to be moved, they are still in the molds, which rest on oaken slats a little larger than the cheeses and on brush mats placed under them to aid in the escape of the whey, are moved to a curing room and placed on tables, also made of oak, where the whey is drained off. It is found that oak timber kept always saturated with water is exceedingly durable and does not absorb the whey, and thus in time becomes undesirable for use.

As soon as the cheeses are sufficiently solid to be moved they are taken from the molds and dressed. This is to remove the shiny matter which has gathered on the sides, to grate down the roughness of the surfaces and thus prepare them for salting, which is the first part of the curing. This is done first on one side, only the finest salt being used. The salt brings a quantity of moisture to the surface, which is wiped off, and the cheeses are turned and salted on the other side. In some of the dairies a mixture of salt with finely powdered wood charcoal, making it of a light gray color, is used, in the belief that this prevents the worms that otherwise attack the cheese. It has only recently become a common knowledge among the French dairy people that the worms found in the cheese are the young larvae of flies, and that any method by which the flies may be kept from the cheese will avoid this constant trouble of the cheesemaker. But it is quite possible that the charcoal may be an antidote to the flies in some way, as it is thought by the experienced makers of this cheese.

In case the cheese, being wide and thin, is not sufficiently firm to be turned with safety, each one that is weak is laid on and lifted by the aid of a circle of zinc which fits the cheese. After the salting, which is quite light, the cheeses are laid on round mats of willow, with wide meshes. This is to permit a full circulation of air under the cheeses, and as well helps in the turning by supporting the still soft cheeses. During this stage each cheese is turned every day or second day for two weeks. After this the cheeses are taken to the drying room. Here they are laid on tables, still on the willow mats, and turned every day for a month and less often after that. During this month the cheeses become covered with a velvety mold of a yellowish white color, which soon passes into blue, with red points. This is the flowering stage of the fungus and indicates a certain result of this growth in the cheeses, and it thus presents a view to the mind of the dairymaster of the satisfactory progress of the curing of the cheese, for when these red points are seen it is time to stop the growth of the mold. This is done by the immediate removal of the cheese to the finishing room. Here the cheeses are sorted as their condition of softness or hardness may make necessary. Those that are too soft are placed in an airy dry apartment; those too hard are put in one less airy and dry. In this way they are brought into an even condition, so that they may finish alike as far as possible.

The finishing place is a cellar, in which the temperature is not less than 50 degrees F. or more than 54. This last process is peculiar to this kind of cheese. It consists in the cheeses being packed in large boxes or hogsheads between layers of finely cut out straw or chaff, and so left for such a time as the experience of the dairymaster, always an expert and fully informed on all the fine points of his business by a long apprenticeship, may suggest to him. In this

condition they undergo some fermentation, due to the gentle warmth occurring in the packing, and as the result of this they acquire that special and peculiar buttery consistency and porosity, with the delicate savory flavor, which distinguish this cheese from all others. This distinctive character is simply the result of some undefinable chemical process in the curd by the change of the nitrogenous matter into that peculiar fatty carbohydrate substance commonly known as adipose, and as in this process a considerable quantity of ammonia is evolved from the cheese this removal of this pungent acid gas purifies, sweetens and delicately flavors the cheese.

It is readily perceived by all experienced in cheesemaking that this is the precise moment when the cheese is to be eaten, for there is nothing more evanescent in cheese than the delicate flavor of the Brie or a Stilton when it is first cut. This is so well known by those persons who use this class of cheese that as soon as the cheese is cut it is at once moistened with wine or a little pure brandy, by which the flavor is preserved and any change in the condition of the cheese is prevented.

About six months, on the whole, is spent in the full curing of the finest Brie cheese, two months suffices for the second quality, the half skims, and less than a month for the full skims. The curing of the last mentioned is hastened by a high temperature. There are now several factories in the United States for making this kind of cheese, and with equal success as the foreign dairies. At present this cheese of home make brings sometimes as high as 50 cents a pound.

Site of the Dairy Room.

Two points should be kept in view—the ability to do the work in a workmanlike manner, with the fewest steps and in the shortest time, and locating the convenience so that they may help the other work along. Our dairy measures 10 by 18 feet and has just back of the kitchen and washroom. It has two large south windows, which give it abundant light on dark winter days and can be quickly darkened when necessary.

Back of the dairy is a room 12 by 18 feet without a floor, with a board partition through the center. The first portion is for wood or coal, the second for ice and holds 120 cakes 2 feet square and about 8 inches thick. The ice is surrounded by sawdust a foot in thickness well trodden down, and also covered with the sawdust. On this ice is placed an icebox 4 by 4 feet, with double sides and cover, the ice forming a bottom, with a thin layer of sawdust over it. This box has shelves on which are placed the fresh meat, butter dish and milk pail on the table. The bottom is left for pails and small tubs of butter waiting orders.

On the other side of the room is a long veranda, which covers the one horse road power that drives the line shaft with a belt run on a pulley just outside the room. On the shaft within the room are the pulleys of the required size for running the separator, churn and washing machine at the proper rate of speed.

The advantages of having the dairy room near the kitchen are that the kitchen is the best place for washing the dairy tools and cleaning up; one does not have to face the weather in going from one to the other; the icebox is near by, a great convenience for the table, also the milk, cream and butter-milk; the line shaft is where one can attach the washing machine and a bone mill be pulled from the kitchen to the dairy, and we gain in the distance of a successful dishwasher run by the same power. A good walk from the barn to the dairy room makes a good walk to the house as well. On this a 30 gallon can mounted on a stout, iron wheeled cart carries the skim-milk and garbage from the house to the barn and purges when the men are going that way.

Every kitchen should be abundantly supplied with water, and the two rooms may be furnished with very little additional outlay. A good cistern is needed for the kitchen range, a good well for cooking, drinking and butter making. The well should have a pump attached to the line shaft that the horse may fill a large tank with water for cooling the cream, washing the butter, etc. The central point of work about a farmhouse is the kitchen. The work of the dairy room is largely connected with it, so keep them together, and the convenience of one will help the other.—Clara T. Shanon in Rural New Yorker.

Dairy and Creamery.

Breed cows in January and February for winter dairying.

A dairymaster has had it down upon him that the commission men who sell milk, cream, cheese and butter, wear silk hats and stylish clothes, while the boys who milk, feed and own the cows wear ragged and faded duds. It is the idea of this dairymaster that creamery men and farmers should pool their issues and run both the middleman's and the manufacturer's business. Certainly a combination of this kind, well lived up to, would win. Creamery men have now had experience enough commercially to run their own commission trade, and it is to their interest to give the farmers as good a show as possible.

Experiments show that the shallow pan cream butter is inferior to either the deep setting or separator butter. It is probably because there is so much surface for impurities microbes from the air to lodge in.

For better making purposes a diet of ensilage is worth 5 per cent more than a diet of roots, although roots should be mingled with the cows' feed occasionally to give variety.

The editor of The Rural New Yorker says he knows a family of eight who derive most of their support from seven cows, and they live better than thousands of city people do, even among the well-to-do workmen. Ten cows will wholly support a family of eight if the animals are well managed and a good market is convenient.

TWO-THIRDS OF ALL OUR DISEASES & AILMENTS

ARE CAUSED BY

DERANGED NERVE CENTRES AT THE BASE OF THE BRAIN.



LATE discoveries have absolutely proven that the Stomach, Liver, Lungs, and indeed all internal organs, are controlled by the nerve centres at the base of the brain. The manufacturer of THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN NERVE TONIC AND STOMACH AND LIVER CURE has studied this subject closely for more than twenty-five years, and has lately demonstrated that two-thirds of our Chronic Diseases, are due to the imperfect action of nerve centres, either within or at the base of the brain, and not from a derangement of the organs themselves; hence that the ordinary methods of treatment are wrong.

As all know, a serious injury to the spinal cord will at once cause Paralysis of the body below the injured part; it therefore will be equally well understood how the derangement of the nerve centres will cause the derangement of the different organs of the body which they supply with Nerve Fluid or Nerve Force.

The wonderful success of SOUTH AMERICAN NERVEINE is due alone to the fact that it is based on the foregoing principle. The use of a single bottle of this remedy will convince the most incredulous. It is, indeed, a veritable Nerve Food and WILL RELIEVE IN ONE DAY the varied forms of Nervous Disease and Stomach Troubles.

Nervous Diseases.

This class of diseases is rapidly increasing each year, on account of the great wear our mode of living and labor imposes upon the nervous system. Nine-tenths of all the ailments to which the human family is heir, are dependent upon nervous exhaustion, impaired digestion, and a deteriorated and impoverished condition of the blood. THE SOUTH AMERICAN NERVEINE is a great nerve food and nerve builder, and this accounts for its marvellous power to cure the varied forms of nervous disease, such as Neuralgia, Nervousness, Nervous Prostration, St. Vitus's Dance, Nervous Choking, Nervous Paroxysms, Twitching of the Muscles, Hot Flashes, Mental Dependence, Forgetfulness, Sleeplessness, Restlessness, Nervousness of Females, Palpitation of the Heart, Sexual Weakness, etc., etc.

HARTFORD CITY, Blackford Co., Indiana, June 3, '93.

In Bed Six Years



FROM NERVOUS PROSTRATION

GENTLEMEN: I received a letter from you May 27, stating that you had heard of my wonderful recovery from a spell of sickness of six years duration, through the use of SOUTH AMERICAN NERVEINE, and asking for my testimonial. I will gladly state how I was afflicted and how I was delivered from my pain and suffering. I was near thirty-five years old, when I took down with nervous prostration. Our family physician treated me, but without benefiting me in the least. My nervous system seemed to be entirely shattered, and I constantly had very severe shaking spells. In addition to this I would have vomiting spells, and there would be from eighteen to twenty days at a time that I could not retain anything on my stomach. Many consultations were held by physicians over my case, but they all agreed that I would never leave my bed. During the year I lay sick, my folks had an eminent physician from Dayton, Ohio, and two from Columbus, Ohio, to come and examine me. They all said I could not live. I got to having spells like spasms, and would be cold and stiff for a time after each. At last I lost the use of my body—could not rise from my bed or walk a step, and had to be lifted like a child; all the time suffering intense pain, and taking almost every known medicine. Part of the time I could read a little, and one day saw an advertisement of your medicine and concluded to try one bottle. By the time I had taken one and one-half bottles, I could rise up and take a step or two by being helped, and after I had taken five bottles in all I felt real well. The shaking went away gradually, and I could eat and sleep good, and my friends could scarcely believe it was I. I am sure this medicine is the best in the world. It was a god-send to me, and I believe it saved my life. I give my name and address, so that if any one doubts my statement they can write me, or our postmaster, or any citizen, as all are acquainted with my case. I am now forty-one years of age, and expect to live as long as the Lord has use for me and do all the good I can in helping the suffering.

MRS. ELLEN STOLTE.

Will a remedy which can effect such a marvellous cure as the above, cure you?

C. E. CARTHEW, Qu'Appelle, Wholesale and Retail Agent.

DR. HALL, Agent, Fort Qu'Appelle.

A. J. ORCHARD, Agent, Indian Head.

R. B. TAYLOR, Agent, Grenfell.

Weekly Free Press, \$1. Semi-Weekly, \$2. TO JANUARY 1, 1896.

Any person who, before January 1st next, sends in a year's subscription for either of above papers will receive the paper until January 1st, 1896, and will receive also

A VALUABLE PREMIUM.

one of a list of well bound books, worth 75c., which are now on hand in the Free Press office, till the supply is exhausted.

The list of books is published in the Weekly and Semi-Weekly Free Press, and they will be sent out as fast as the orders come in. Early orders will have widest choice.

In sending your orders name several books. If your first choice is out of stock, second will be sent, and so on.

Orders must in all cases be direct from the subscriber to the Free Press, accompanied by the year's subscription in full.

This offer will positively not be open after December 31st.

The Weekly or Semi-Weekly Free Press is, either one, superior to any other weekly paper in Manitoba or the Northwest.

THE MANITOBA FREE PRESS CO

A Big Dollar's Worth



SHERIFF'S SALE.

North-West Territories, Judicial District of Western Assiniboia, to wit:—

By virtue of a Writ of Execution, issued out of the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories, Judicial District of Western Assiniboia, at the city of Arthur J. Osmond and to be directed against the lands of George Cole, I have seized and taken into Execution the following lands, namely:—The Southwest Quarter of Section Two (2), in Township Seventeen (17), in Range Eleven (11), West of the Second (2nd) Meridian, in the Northwest Territories, which I shall expose for sale on Tuesday, the 16th day of April, 1895, at my office in the Court House, Regina, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES H. BENSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Regina, January 15th, 1895.

Get your job printing done at the

PROGRESS Office.

The Winnipeg Weekly Tribune, which is acknowledged to have—even by rival publishers—the largest circulation of any paper published in Canada west of Lake Superior, is now offering great inducements to intending subscribers. It can be obtained from now to January 1st, 1896, for \$1—a very slight advance on the cost of the white paper used in its publication. At its regular price of \$1 a year The Weekly Tribune certainly extra value, and with the balance of this year free the offer becomes an extraordinary one. The fact that the Weekly Tribune reaches more homes in the North-West than any other paper published, is strong evidence that it is recognized as the great family newspaper. It publishes Dr. Tassag's sermon each week, and gives more Manitoba and North-West news from its own correspondents than all other Winnipeg papers combined. This is especially interesting to the settler, as almost every district is represented. It can be had from now to the end of next year by sending \$1 to the Tribune Publishing Co., Winnipeg.

Qu'Appelle Observatory.			
Reading of the thermometer for the week ending Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1895.			
	Maximum.	Minimum.	
Wednesday, Feb. 13	8	-4	
Thursday, Feb. 14	6	-13	
Friday, Feb. 15	12	-10	
Saturday, Feb. 16	30	6	
Sunday, Feb. 17	26	4	
Monday, Feb. 18	24	8	
Tuesday, Feb. 19	25	10	
WIND DIRECTION AND VELOCITY.			
	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
Wednesday, Feb. 13	calm	SW 6	W 6
Thursday, Feb. 14	W 6	W 10	W 3
Friday, Feb. 15	SW 15	SW 16	SW 16
Saturday, Feb. 16	SW 4	SW 6	calm
Sunday, Feb. 17	SW 4	SW 12	SW 12
Monday, Feb. 18	SW 14	W 6	W 10
Tuesday, Feb. 19	SW 10	SW 18	W 14

Local and General

—Lovely weather, breathing of spring.

—Mr. A. Davidson, Indian Head, was in town on Monday.

—Don't forget to take your best girl to the farmers' reunion to-night.

—Mr. Jas. Scott arrived home from the east on Saturday morning.

—Mrs. McLeish arrived home from the east on Wednesday morning.

—Dr. J. F. Guerin, L.D.S., of Whitewood, is in town for a few days.

—Mr. G. H. V. Bulyea, M.L.A., reached home from Winnipeg on Sunday.

—The matrimonial wave has surely struck Qu'Appelle, if reports are to be relied upon.

—Mr. J. Lindsay, wife and sister-in-law, arrived in town by Pacific express on Wednesday morning.

—It is sometimes advisable, when ladies are trying on new boots, to see that the blind is pulled down.

—His Honor Lieut.-Governor Mackintosh purposes paying Qu'Appelle a visit on Saturday, the 9th prox.

—Mr. Holden, agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Co., was in town on Wednesday, on his way to Fort Qu'Appelle.

—Atlanta has a citizen with a very suggestive name. He is a pedlar, and his name, as put down in the city directory, is as follows: "Havva Drinkovitzky."

—Mr. John Love arrived home from Touchwood on Sunday last, looking well. He reports the cattle looking extremely well.

—Mr. J. Lindsay, General Agent for the Massey-Harris Co., and who has been lately married, purposes residing in Qu'Appelle.

—Mr. H. Telford, Fort Qu'Appelle, arrived in town on Monday, on his return from Fort McLeod.

Mr. Telford has purchased the celebrated running horse Twilight, who ran so well at Regina last year.

—The Prairie Witness, a semi-monthly, published at Indian Head, comes to us this week full of good things. The Witness deserves the support of everyone, not merely because it is a first-class journal, but because it is devoted to the spreading of Christ's kingdom in the Northwest.

—Curling goes merrily along. The stone competition is completed, Johnston's rink being the winners. Considerable excitement is occasioned among the rinks as to which of them will succeed to the honor of wearing the silver buttons for a few days. The point competition is also causing considerable excitement. The district medal has still to be played down for.

—A serious case of destitution exists in the German Colony near Edenwold, husband, wife and four small children. The wife has been ill in bed for some seven months, and the youngest child, about seventeen months old, is in an emaciated condition. The whole family are almost naked, and have nothing to eat, with the exception of a few potatoes. A few days ago the father started for Regina with a few potatoes for sale, hoping to realize sufficient to pay his school tax, and to purchase a few medicines and necessities, but was fortunate enough to get them frozen on the way, consequently his mission was in vain. We have heard that his oxen and cattle have all been seized, so that he is left entirely destitute. Surely this is a case that should appeal to the hearts of the charitable.

Stamping Patterns Free.

All our readers should send to the publishers of The Home, 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass., and get a set of their beautiful stamping patterns. They can be used for embroidery outlining or painting. All desirable and good size; some 8x10,

others 5x8 inches. There are ninety (91) one different patterns and two alphabets, one a large forget-me-not pattern. With this outfit the publishers send The Home, a 16-page paper containing stories, fancy work, fashions, etc., for three months, and only ask for ten cents to cover cost of postage on patterns and paper. Our illustrated premium list sent free to any address.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Liberal Conservative Association Elect Officers.

The annual meeting of the South Qu'Appelle Liberal, Conservative association was held in the Council chamber on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 18. There were about seventy present, and Mr. W. Henley, president, occupied the chair.

The minutes of previous meeting were read by the secretary and on motion of Mr. Doolittle, seconded by Mr. Fraser, were confirmed.

A communication from the secretary of the Central Conservative association (of a private nature) was read.

An account from the Qu'Appelle Printing and Publishing Company (Limited) for printing was presented.

The names of the following gentlemen, on the motion of Mr. MacCaul, seconded by Mr. Webster, were added to the list of members: Henry Paine, J. V. Henderson, Dr. Henderson, C. Hill, John Caldwell.

Moved by Mr. Fraser, seconded by Mr. Tate, that the printing account, amounting to \$3.50, be paid. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Dickson, seconded by Mr. Fraser, that the meeting expresses its regrets at the great loss the country and Conservative party has sustained by the untimely death of the late Sir John Thompson, and that the sympathy of the meeting be extended to Lady Thompson and family. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Edmunds, seconded by Mr. Smith, that the South Qu'Appelle Liberal Conservative association hereby expresses its disapproval of the manner in which Mr. Haultain and the executive of the Legislative Assembly have kept back the relief fund from many of the settlers in this district who have long since been entitled to payment for work done in accordance with instructions given to them by the proper authorities, thereby causing great inconvenience and suffering to such settlers and their families.

The election of officers for the ensuing year then took place, Messrs. Creamer and Harvey were appointed scrutineers, with the following result: President, J. H. MacCaul; 1st Vice-President, J. P. Creamer; 2nd Vice-President, J. Smith; Sec., A. D. Dickson (re-elected); Treasurer, A. H. B. Spelling (re-elected). The following will compose the executive board: Messrs. Webster, Doolittle, Carol, J. Craig, W. H. Bell, A. Gray, J. H. Fraser, Jas. Cowan, G. Bailey, J. Weil, J. A. Cowan, G. S. Davidson, Edmunds, Broley, R. Craig, S. Gibson, E. Whalen, W. Vicars, W. Caldwell, Wagman, Dr. Henderson, B. Harvey, Beauchamp, R. Carter, W. Henley, J. Tate, Pinder, F. Whiting, A. Raymond, K. Johnston, H. F. Boyce, T. G. Atkinson, Rev. Sargeant, J. V. Henderson, A. Hollingshead, H. Kidd, F. Bell, W. Boxall, Musgrove.

An excellent paper was read by Mr. Weil, which was very acceptably received.

A vote of thanks was carried on the motion of Mr. MacCaul, seconded by J. H. Fraser, to Mr. Weil for his very excellent paper.

Moved by A. D. Dickson, seconded by Edmunds, that a vote of thanks be tendered the retiring officers. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S

CREAM

BAKING

POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

South Qu'Appelle Agricultural Society Meet for Business.

A meeting of the directors of the above-named society was held in the council chamber on Saturday, 16th inst., at 2 p.m. The president, J. H. Fraser, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary, and on motion of Mr. Henley, seconded by Mr. T. G. Atkinson, were confirmed.

Communications were read from Messrs. W. W. McDonald and N. E. Davis, M.P.'s, re seed grain.

Moved by Mr. Henley, seconded by Mr. Mitchell, that the society feel gratified at the dispatch and satisfactory manner in which the seed grain matter has been attended to by Mr. Davis, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mr. Davis. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Henley then made a statement re the question of a creamery, which was considered satisfactory. The president read the following proposed resolution with reference to a communication from the Prince Albert Board of Trade re a conference to be held during the Territorial Fair, viz:

"That whereas the South Qu'Appelle Agricultural Society notice with pleasure, in The Qu'Appelle Progress of the 7th inst., that the Prince Albert Board of Trade purposes holding a convention at the coming Territorial Exhibition to be held at Regina, to take into consideration the best and most effective means of getting our natural outlet to the Old World opened, viz., the Hudson's Bay Railway route; and further, our society feels sure we only voice the true sentiments of the people of the Northwest Territories when we say, be assured in taking such an all-important step, you will have the co-operation and hearty support of every municipal council and board of trade and agricultural society throughout the whole country." Which, on motion of Mr. Boyce, seconded by Mr. Matheson, was carried.

The following motion, proposed by Mr. Spelling and seconded by L. G. Bell, Jr., that the action of the parties responsible for the fixing of the date for the Territorial Exhibition on the 29th July, cannot be too severely condemned, and that the secretary be requested to correspond with the different agricultural societies ascertaining their views on the matter. Carried unanimously.

Matters of detail with reference to the Farmers' Reunion on the 21st inst., were then discussed, and the meeting adjourned, to meet again on Saturday, March 2, at the same time and place.

Edgeley Echoes.

The weather of the last week has been more sensitive to the feelings of our populace, thereby causing a considerable amount of gadding. The scurrilous reports one hears in regard to Mr. Davin and the seed wheat question are numerous. It is, of course, said to be a pure party dodge. The perpetrators of this scandal no doubt do not require seed wheat and did not ask for it. Oh, no!

Our farmers should remember that Mr. Davin is not only speaking for his own constituency, but for one and all, and we should be grateful to him for his energetic movements and actions in storming the ministry in their busiest of hours.

Some of our friends while visiting the city were much amused by the careful watch the nurserymaids keep over their charges in the cold weather. Country folk should take pattern.

The Dominion election is the liveliest topic in the general conversation of the settlement and all parties seem sure of success.

Mr. Laurier's cloak of prohibition may catch the shortsighted and bigotted templars who are led astray by the old cry of principle. Still we are proud to say we have good temperance men in our ranks who are not to be gulled by party schemes, in a question that ultimately should be left to a straight vote of the people and not to the vote of the House.

A sure sign of spring coming, a crow was seen flying around here lately doing a considerable amount of croaking.

PRINTING OF ALL KINDS

DONE AT

THE PROGRESS OFFICE.

Just Arrived

12 Cases

—OF—

Boots & Shoes

—AND—

12 Packages

—OF—

Dry Goods

—AT—

J. P. Beauchamp's.

OH, SAY!

Did you see those pretty

Baby Carriages

Where there is such a fine display

of FURNITURE, PICTURE

FRAMES, &c., &c.?

No! Where is that?

At Bulyea's Store,

OF COURSE.

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Morning Evening, Sunday and Weekly editions.

Aggressive Republican Journals of the Highest Class.

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Established in 1797. Published every evening. New York's oldest newspaper. Subscription price, \$6.

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Published every morning. The leading Republican newspaper of the day. Clean and fearless. Subscription price, \$3 per year.

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New York's most popular Sunday newspaper. The only Republican 2-cent Sunday paper in the United States. 20 to 30 pages. Subscription price, \$1 per year.

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The ADVERTISERS have no superiors.

Samples free. Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal commissions.

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Qu'Appelle Valley FLOUR MILLS,

FORT QU'APPELLE.

Hungarian Patent

Strong Bakers

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BRAN, SHORTS, CHOP,

CRACKED WHEAT.

Chopper for Grinding Feed Stuff.

Full supply always on hand

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Support Local Industry.

JOYNER & ELKINGTON,

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HAGYARDS

YELLOW OIL

CURES RHEUMATISM.

FREEMAN'S

WORM POWDERS

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own negative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

LELAND HOUSE, Qu'Appelle Station, - - Assa.

Headquarters for Stage Lines to Fort Qu'Appelle.

Commercial Travellers' Favorite House.

Bar supplied with best brands of Liquors and Cigars,

TERMS MODERATE. PORTER MEETS ALL TRAINS.

LOVE & RAYMOND, Proprietors.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, INDIAN HEAD, N.W.T.

Repaired and furnished anew. Now first class in every respect.

Excellent Sample Rooms for Travellers.

Bar furnished with finest brands of Liquors and Cigars.

PORTER MEETS ALL TRAINS.

A. DAVIDSON, - - - Proprietor.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.

The North-West Lands of the Estate of the late W. R. THISTLE, comprising

4,000 ACRES

Of Valuable Improved

FARM PROPERTY

ARE NOW OFFERED

FOR SALE ON

Most Reasonable Terms.

For full particulars apply to

A. D. DICKSON,

BARRISTER,

QU'APPELLE.

THE FAMOUS Dominion Pants Co.

SUITS

FROM

\$13

TO ORDER.

AGENT:

R. E. SMITH

Qu'Appelle Station.

COAL

Cheaper than Wood.

American Hard "Stove," \$12 delivered, \$11.50 on car.

Canadian Anthracite "Stove," \$9.25 delivered, \$8.75 on car.

Galt, \$6.35 on car, \$6.60 in shed.

Hassard, \$4.25 in shed, \$4 in car.

Have a look at my Drop Siding, \$23.

J. H. MacCAUL,

QU'APPELLE.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ROYAL MAIL LINES.

Cheapest and quickest route to the Old Country.

From Montreal.

Vancouver Dominion Line Jan. 24

Oregon " " Feb. 7

Laurentian " " Jan. 17

Nunivian " " Jan. 31

From New York.

Britannic, White Star Line Jan. 23

Majestic, " " Jan. 30

From New York.

State of Nebraska, Allan State Line, Jan. 26

State of California, " " Jan. 31

Penn., Hamburg-American Line, Jan. 26

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